

David Forster
Jackie Lee
Andy Robin
Jeff Morris
Paul Graham
Dave Wilson
David Baker
Nick Bolland
Keith Francis
Simon West
Chris Kennedy
Tim Allen
Dave West
Pat Brooks
Andy Cameron
Wim de Valk
Steve Masters
John Bibby
Mike Dixon = Coconut
Rowena Wild

1988
Richard Lee
Robbie Jay =
Rob Harrison
Alex
Ad Roberts
Erwin van der Blik =
Kenneth Smith
Mike Williams
Dave Asher
Neil Gates
Ian Mack
Paul Pornon =
Paul Shelton
Mike Dundee

These lists were compiled
by Mr. Martin vd Ven. Txs!

Andy Bradgate = Colin Muesli
Bar

David Miller
Judy Murphy
Colin Peters
Edo Peters
Chuck Reynolds
Dave Fisher
Tony Kirk
Steve Richards
Ian Palmer = Roger Maladio
Kevin Nelson

1989
Francis Day
Nick Jackson
Richard West
Jacob Phillips
John van der Vilt
Arie Swets = Harry Anderson
Cherry Marshall
Arthur Burton = Glenn Fiddick
Christopher England = Brad
Glastonbury Junior
Philip John
Colin Ward
Bill Makepiece
Steve Martin
Mark Rogers
Chris Adams
Max Buchanan
Caroline Martin
Shaun Taylor = Little Shaun
Andy Parker = Joss Sticks
Melanie McArthur
Peter Chicago
Jerry Jones
Alex Lee

Gavin Ford
Chris Cooper

"A Finnish Free Radio -enthusiast wants to visit pirate stations in the Continent and British Isles and Ross Revenge in July 1990. Any information appreciated. Please write to: Mr Anssi Nieminen, Box 82, 40101 JYVÄSKYLÄ, Finland."

THE magazine for free radio enthusiasts.....

« FRS * GOES * DX »

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FINAL PART RADIO 270 STORY***SW LOGGING LISTS***
RADIO HAURAKI HISTORY***FEATURE ON LONDON RADIO**
28 PAGES PACKED WITH FREE RADIO NEWS !!!

FRS GOES DX INFO

'FRS GOES DX' is a monthly radio magazine which informs about radio in general and free radio in particular. 'FRS GOES DX' is a publication of the Free Radio Service Holland, an independent short wave station, broadcasting to Europe since August 1980.

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Use this address for:

- * renewing your membership
- * correspondence with regard to the magazine
- * complaints about sending

Letters, news, comments etc. are more than welcome and highly appreciated!

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Commercial adverts (small) cost DM 3.00/ £ 1.00/ f 3.00/ 3 inc's. We also accept German, Dutch or English stamps.

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NEXT EDITION will be published:

June 22nd

DEADLINE CONTRIBUTIONS: June 18th

EDITORIAL

We kept our promise of last month. In front of you another '28 pager' with a wide variety of free radio-related subjects. I'm very glad Sid made it and his very interesting 'A Potted History of London Radio' part 2 is indeed included in this May edition. There was so much information that we had to make a choice. Current affairs have our priority, so we decided to wait until next month before publishing (the promised) features on Sky Radio and Veronica's 30th Birthday. Don't worry, they will be included indeed!! We finish off the Radio 270 history with special thanks to Hans Knot & Marten Boonstra (translation). An extra long Hauraki Story (part 4 & 5) as well as part 2 of the Caroline deejay compilation of the 1980's. In our monthly column 'Sounds from Offshore' much Caroline info; all facts have been compiled in chronicle order. To meet the wishes of some of our readers, most of the info in the 'day-to-day' report concerns Radio Caroline 558. A separate story informs you about the developments with regard to the Goddess of Democracy. Last but not least a very comprehensive and detailed SW survey including the loggings most of you asking for.

The latest FRSH news can be read in the usual newscorner. It looks like June will see a lengthy FRS broadcast on the well-known 3rd Sunday and this time all new items, jingles etc. are included. So do not forget to tune in and rip the knob off.....!!! A high number of letters was received for the April 22nd transmission. Interesting extracts will be published in next month's edition of 'Mailbox 41' as Gerd is currently on holidays.

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«FRS Newscorner»

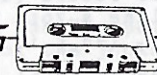
Looking back to the April 22nd transmission, we can be satisfied. Most of the reception reports made mention of a solid signal and a fine modulation. Apart from a few (not too long) moments when we suffered from interference (SSB), the 7307 channel was very clear, a very suitable spot on the dial to reach lots of SW enthusiasts. June will see a complete five hour FRS broadcasts including all jocks and programmes. Finally all new items, jingles etc. will be introduced. Took a very long time.... Joop ter Zee's 'Short SW Parade' needs your contributions. To stimulate you've been including little sheets which we hope will be filled up by you. True FRS-H fans must show they really care about us, so send us your vote. Remember: it must be NEW RELEASES, not old stuff. Ofcourse you can send us a record requests but that can be played in any of our pxs. Your votes are part of the Short SW Parade and that's the main item in Joop ter Zee's monthly show on FRS-H. By the way: Joop will return with contributions in the magazine, watch out for that!

The June 17th transmission will be carried out on 7307 announced as '7310'. There is a reasonable chance that only during the first hour a second transmitter will be operational in the 48 mb. This is because one of our txs has to be tested. Ofcourse pxs will be in parallel. The programme-schedule reads as follows:

GMT	June 17th 1990 7307 kHz/41 mb	CET
07.54	Opening: Station ID's & theme-tune	09.54
08.02	FRS Magazine- Peter Verbruggen	10.02
08.45	FRS Golden Show- Joop ter Zee	10.45
09.15	FRS Goes DX- Peter Verbruggen	11.15
10.00	Johnny Best Show (German Service)	12.00
10.45	Mailbox 2727- Gerd & Peter	12.45
11.15	The Short Short Wave Parade- Joop ter Zee	13.15
12.00	Mark Stafford Show	14.00
12.45	Close Down	14.45

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SOUNDS FROM OFFSHORE

We take the news up where we ended last issue: early April.

The news about the Goddess of Democracy will be published seperately. As far as Caroline is concerned there's not too much news. Fact is Caroline 558 is doing fine as far as the programming is concerned. Saying 'not too much news' we make one mistake: the commencement of Spectrum Radio trms on 558 aimed at the Greater London area ofcourse is hot news and has a great influence on Caroline's output in the latters target area which is the Greater London area !! Later on we are coming back on this hot subject.

Tuesday April 10th: In today's published Veronica magazine a portrait of Veronica in connection with Veronica's 30th birthday. The mag has a wide circulation: one million copies per week! Ofcourse there's also some attention paid to the station's offshore period although an expert will discover several mistakes.

Thursday April 12th: The original Caroline bell is back on the top of the hour along with a small number of Caroline jingles. Did you know the bell was first introduced by Tony Blackburn in 1965 ??

Friday April 13th: A few ago the Trinity House vessel popped up in the 'national' waters of the Principality of Sealand. Somebody on the artificial isle, situated off the English eastcoast, shot at the vessel. This idiot was Mike Barrington, former Caroline engineer who also guarded the Communicator when lying at Mistley after the unsuccessful Laser Hot Hits adventure. In those days he also was very aggressive against curious offshore fans. A strange person indeed! During his Ross period it happened several times that he threw equipment overboard... Perhaps he's been too long on the high seas which damaged his brains ??? Or is it just that he loves riffles ?

Today KNBC starts official trms. KNBC is one the many new UK low-powered stations. Howard G. Rose, better known as Chrispian St. John or Jay Jackson, is programme director. During his 2nd Breakfast Show he paid a lot of attention to his former (offshore) activities. He talked about Waldo de los Rios' version of Mozart's 40th symphony. A link to Radio Northsea Int. who made a hit of the latter record (early 70's). And yes, Howard also made mention of Caroline's 26th birthday. Blood will show and that's not a bad thing, isn't it ??

Wednesday April 18th: Some changes as far as the Viewpoint programming is concerned. Three new pxs are introduced: Sat 19.30-20.00 CET Lutheran Reformation Hour with 'deejay' Pastor Shackle, 20.15- 20.30 Healing from Heaven with J.C. Bishop and 22.15- 22.45 Harvest Time with P.M. Patton. The British Israel World Federation has a new time: Sun at 19.45 CET (15 min.). George Wilmott's Divine Plan has disappeared. After all it wasn't a good plan ?? Today is the official celebration of Veronica's 30th birthday. More info on this subject elsewhere !

Today a well-known offshore radio man is interviewed: Johan Maasbach. Since 1970 he has been spreading his religious word via several offshore stations. He started on RNI with a daily 'Breakfast Show' and was also on Mi Amigo, Monique, 819 & Caroline as well as World Mission Radio. The last time we heard Johan was August 18th 1989. Johan has decided not to return via the airwaves until the court-case has passed. By the way: Johan is interviewed by the Dutch OCD who were responsible for the raid on the Ross Revenge in August last year.

offshore news

«FAS GOES DX» THE MAGAZINE FOR FREE RADIO ENTHUSIASTS

Tuesday April 23rd: Chris Frisco presents the night-shift between 22.00 - 01.00 Hours CET and calls it 'The Caroline Rockshow'. At 15.00 H Caroline mentioned it wasn't possible to provide the usual newsservice because BBC teletext couldn't be received... It was also stated they are using ITV's weatherreport in their pxs. One of the few times that an offshore stations reveals which sources are being used for news and weather !!

Thursday April 25th: Several rumours are circulating (as usual) in connection with the good ship MV Nannell/ Mi Amigo II. It SEEMS there is still interest from a Dutch organisation to hire the vessel. Currently the Nannell is berthed in Portsmouth, the famous UK harbour located at the southcoast. Checking out a few things via Lloyds in London learns that the ship is now officially registered under the name Mi Amigo II. No ownership is mentioned in their files.

Saturday April 28th: Caroline 558 is off air all afternoon because of the arrival of a tender.

Sunday April 29th: A new schedule is being introduced because of the fact the tender of yesterday brought new crewmembers. The schedule reads as follows:

07- 11 Rico (is doing a pretty good job on 558!)
11- 15 Chris Adams
15- 19 Ricky Jones

* ChrisAdams left the Ross Revenge just two weeks before the raid took place. He returned on 558 for the very first time since August 1989.

The evening shift between 22- 01 is presented by Colin Ward but only for one evening ! Chris Adams took over his shift.

Monday April 30th: During much of the evening Caroline is off air. No Rockshow after the end of the Viewpoint programming.

Monday May 7th: Caroline signs on in the course of the morning. Reason is not known. Shortage of fuel or....?? That same day 558 closes down right after the Viewpoint programmes.

Thursday May 10th: Once again 558 is silent after the Viewpoint programming. No plausible reason is given by any of the jocks. Could it be one of these reasons perhaps ?

- * The fact only 3 deejays are on duty means too much load for them. They do not feel up to do further pxs anymore.
- * They are willing to give some rest to the generator. Rumours indicate the generator is in a bad condition.
- * Caroline wants to save fuel oil.
- * Work is being carried out to increase power to compete with Spectrum Radio on 558 kHz.
- * A combination of the reasons just mentioned.

Radio Netherlands' communications magazine 'Media Network' reports that the MV Sarah is still lying in Boston harbour. The report is brought by Media Network US correspondent Lou Josephs who describes the Sarah as a ship being in a bad condition. It seems this happens with all offshore vessels not being used....!!



with love and music

**RADIO
CAROLINE**

offshore news

By the way: on the side of the ship the name 'MEBO 109W' is painted. Strange indeed.

Sunday May 13th: Ricky Jones plays 'How long' (has it been going on) on 558. Comment from Ricky after the record: "I think some four months". Poor Ricky: he's already aboard the Ross since January and isn't particularly happy with the situation.

Monday May 14th: no 558 musical evening shows after the close down of the Viewpoint religious output.

Wednesday May 16th: During part of the morning Caroline is off air. This time the reason seems rather clear: the ship gets a visit from a tender. Ricky Jones and Chris Adams leave the Ross while Chris Frisco and Victor Hartman return on the ship. Also Andy Bradgate joins the crew on the ship for a new stint. The line-up now is as follows:

07- 11 Rico
11- 15 Chris Frisco
15- 19 Andy Bradgate
22- 01 Victor Hartman (not a bad deejay; as a newsreader he is poor)

The offshore news section came about with contributions from Hans Knot & Chr. Latiers

Just before the top of the hour a new Don Valley commercial is being aired, aimed at the British audience, including a telephone number. And the familiar Caroline bell on top of the hour is replaced by another one. Even more remarkable is the message played every hour just after the time-signal. Here's the complete edition of the text:

"Radio Caroline regrets that many listeners will soon be experiencing severe interference to our signal on 558 kHz, a channel that we have been using for the last 5 years. The source of this interference will be a new London-based station, which in a move, calculated to force a confrontation between ourselves and the British authorities, has been forced to transmit on the same frequency as this radiostation. Caroline suggests the listeners might like to offer their sympathy to the new station by calling them immediately on 081-9055000, 9055151 or 9055555. Also listeners to both stations might wish to register protests by calling the IBA on 0345-078787 or the DTI, who are responsible for the situation, on 071-2157877. Caroline hopes that this problem, which is not of our making and which is beyond our control, will shortly be resolved. We know that our loyal listeners will support us at this difficult time. Caroline seeks no dispute with any organisation on land and simply wishes to continue providing the musical entertainment which has been enjoyed by many generations of British and European listeners since Easter Sunday 1964. Now, as ever, Caroline continues."

This info, broadcasted on 558 every hour, is quite explicit! Remarkable is the fact Caroline makes a clear stand against the authorities, something which was painstakingly avoided in the past. Remember Eurosiege '85 when Laser 558 ranted and raved against the British authorities while Caroline remained silent. Then it was the Caroline organisation thinking it would be bad policy to rant and rave against the authorities.

In the mean time things have become even worse. After Saturday May 19th the text has been slightly changed and the simple conclusion is that Spectrum Radio has already started trms on 558 for the Greater London area. We cannot reveal what power the station is using; it is more than enough to cause heavy interference to the Caroline signal. How things are in other parts of the UK is not

for sure. We heard from one of our correspondents that in London neither Spectrum nor Caroline can be clearly received. A kind of mess on 558...!! On the continent of Europe things look totally different. In fact nothing has changed: 558 is really doing fine with even in the evening hours in the eastern part of The Netherlands fair reception. The medium wave groundwave is approaching a maximum which is in favour of the Caroline signal. Programme-wise things don't look bad; good music is being heard on 558 and since the 22nd (we could be a few days wrong!!) Caroline is putting a 24 hour schedule on the air! Seems ages ago since this happened. Let's hope there will be soon a solution for the UK audience. Both Spectrum & Caroline suffer from this bad situation caused by the DTI. Next month we'll start reporting about the 558 problems.

The last thing we report about Caroline 558 is that on Sat May 19th a new programme has been introduced: 'The Alive 'n' Kickin' Top 10'. This top 10 countdown is compiled by the Caroline jocks and certainly is an alternative compared with the 'usual' hitlists on other stations. Every Sat evening at 10.15 CET PM. Not one with a number of deejays present the show. Makes a nice change! We have been informed that the anchor-chain problems are solved.

THE GODDESS OF DEMOCRACY

Quite some interesting info reached us with regard to the new offshore project off the Southchinese coast. Thanks to Hans Knot, Chris Latiers, Marten Boonstra & last but not least Francis Mougenez for their help!

Last month we carried a detailed and comprehensive report about the ship called 'The Goddess of Democracy', originally named 'Gorsethorn'. It was sold to the French organisation 'A Ship for China' in Hull, UK, for 2,200,000 French francs (£ 225,000 or DM 615,000) in Febr. 1990. Three txs would be used for the broadcasts: two MW and one SW unit. There were speculations as when the ship had actually left the harbour of La Rochelle. The correct date is March 17th. Gifts to support the station are welcomed by the organisation behind the project. A gift of 100FF (=DM 31/£ 10.00) means you'll receive a T-shirt. For 150FF two T-shirts are being sent. The address to write to: 'Un bateau pour La Chine'

33 Rue du Faubourg Saint Antoine
75011 Paris, France.

The main people involved in this venture are reporters of the French magazine 'Actuel' using the aforementioned address. The station is supported by several famous French and Chinese people as well as others like Peter gabriel, Mory Kante, Lech Walesa & Yves Montand. Strange enough there haven't been any photos of the transmitting equipment. Also no antenna to be seen on the ship. On April 19th Li Jinhua, a Chinese government spokesman, declared that they won't accept any assistance from Chinese inhabitants to the the organisation behind the GoD. He also declared that the activities of this forthcoming project are aimed to undermine the Chinese government and people. Li warned - during a press conference- all countries and organizations giving aid to the GoD project, especially the government of Taiwan. China is sure about the fact Taiwan will be used as home base for the political radio station. Another incident on May 19th: Actuel reported that a computer and a number of disks, containing secret info with regard to the project, were stolen from the office in

Paris. Later on that day it was announced that the stuff was found in a local restaurant after receiving info via a anonymous telephone call. April 29th the major Dutch national newspaper 'De Volkskrant' carries a large report about China and ofcourse some lines are spent on the GoD project. On the Dutch 16.00 Hours newsreport it was mentioned that the Chinese government will undertake action against the government of Taiwan because the latter is giving assistance to the project. Now some info with regard to the journey of the ship. She left La Rochelle March 17th and sailed to open seas. Off Gibraltar a Chinese freighter sailed along the GoD for more than 2 hours.....very close. Off Libya, the vessel was flown over by a Libyan fighter. Off Egypt, a second Chinese freighter stayed close to the French ship for many hours. In the Suez channel, this same Chinese freighter was alongside the quay. In the Red Sea the God was again shadowed by the Chinese ship. Intimidation of the first order !! By the end of April (around the 30th) the GoD was in Singapore. Although this date is conflicting with other info saying that the Paris office had contact with the ship April 30th. At that moment the GoD was on its way to Singapore and was hoping to reach this city next Wednesday which is May 2nd. We may assume the latter date is the correct one because it was also reported the GoD almost collided with a Chinese cargoboat when sailing through the street of Malakka. Unfortunately the name of the Chinese ship couldn't be discovered by the crew aboard the GoD. Thursday May 10th 'Media Network' carried a detailed report about the project. It was said that the GoD left Singapore early May only being there for a very brief period. To avoid problems with China no contact was being made with the organisation on land. Due to pressure the GoD isn't welcome anymore in Hong Kong. Not known is the reaction of Taiwan. The station should be starting after May 11th. Remarkable is the fact the GoD was escorted by some 15 Taiwanese fishing boats when approaching Chinese waters... It was the official Chinese Press Info service- Xinhua- publishing a press info sheet about the GoD May 1st. It was stated that the people on board the ship and those behind the project are real criminals whom will be searched by the Chinese authorities. The station would commence trms to make chaos in China. So far the current situation with regard to this highly interesting project.

++++HOT NEWS++++HOT NEWS++++HOT NEWS++++HOT NEWS++++HOT NEWS++++

Just before going to the printer the news reached us that the Goddess of Democracy project has been cancelled ! Thursday May 24th the news was on several radio and TV stations as well as in Dutch papers Friday May 25th. It is said that the ship will be sold in Taiwan. Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong refused to supply the radio-vessel with fuel oil, spare parts & food. The venture has debts amounting a total of 0.5 million dollars ! As far as we know the ship has tried to get transmitting equipment on board but this was refused. China had warned all surrounding countries not to give aid to the people aboard the ship and the organisation in Paris, France

As you could have been reading last time, the TIRI sailed to open sea. The police, under the direction of inspector Thompson, tried to prevent this act. The crew of the Tiri refused to listen to the orders of the policemen. However: suddenly the ship's engine fell silent. Speed was slowing down and the DEODAR had the opportunity to tow the Tiri back into harbour. Within thirty minutes Gapes and his mates were sitting in a little room of the Auckland police office. They were accused of open resistance to police orders. That same night at 3.30 the entire Hauraki crew was released. They even got permission to complete work on the ship. The Tiri moored in the navy harbour with some policemen on it. Another sudden attempt to leave the harbour wasn't possible.

All this commotion made Hauraki the main news item on radio and television. The people of New Zealand felt growing sympathy for this David, who was fighting his own struggle against his own Goliath. This remembered the people, most of them being immigrants, to their own struggle for life in the past. Money came in and petitions were presented to Scott. Volunteers were willing to help in the finishing of the ship.

October 25 1966 the Tiri was given free again, including the transmitter, to avoid more fuss around Hauraki. The Tiri was towed to the Freyberg Wharf. October 28 a meeting was held for Hauraki fans in the local theatre. Gapes and his mates answered questions and at the end of the evening a gathered amount of \$ 500 was handed over to Gapes.

November 2 the Hauraki courtcase was held. John Gapes was accused of making an attempt to bring a ship to sea which wasn't given free by the shipping inspection. Gapes plead innocent. The case concentrated on many known facts, like: is the ship a pram, what is the purpose of bringing the ship to open sea and should this matter have had equal attention if the ship hadn't been a radioship? At the end of the day Judge Sinclair came to a supprising finding: the Tiri may kept it's screw and would nevertheless be registered as a pram. Without a screw it would be much too dangerous in the turbulent New Zealand waters. At the same time the judge was very negative about the actions against Hauraki. The Hauraki's didn't get any sentence at all and went back to the Tiri in great victory!

At last, on November 11 the Tiri left Auckland, waved goodbye by Gapes and others who didn't have the pleasure being on board. On the ship were a.o. Derek Lowe, O'Callahan, Gavin Cohead and also six journalists who liked to watch and report the miracle. That same night at 6.30 the anchor was dropped. The Tiri had arrived at the place where it would become a source of listening pleasure for the years to come, with some interruptions. It lasted until November 21 before music could be heard on "1480". So the Tiri was at sea, equiped quite well, though primitive. The studio wasn't fitted for turning records. Six taperecorders were

connected to a mixing desk, ready to play pre-recorded programmetapes. Furthermore there was a "home-made" transmitter with a power of 1 kW. They had planned to erect a 40 meter mast that was tied to the deck. In Auckland two studios were fitted out to record "the sound of the good guys". Life on board the Tiri would become Spartanian. No showers, bad ventilation, very small and also not enough cabins, primitive wooden benches and tables. Very low comfort but also a very high spirit!

Back to November 11 1960. Gapes came out with a small hydroplane and came on board the Tiri were papers and other items were delivered. After 20 minutes Gapes would return to Auckland. However: the plane's engine refused to work. After some time the batteries were empty. A replacement-batterie was handed over from the radioship.

O'Callahan's first big job was to install an emergency-antenna, hanging between two masts. He was busy with this an entire Friday night and evening. That Saturday they wanted to start testtransmissions. Soon it became clear this wouldn't succeed. Early that Saturday morning the antenna had dropped on the deck already. That afternoon at 5 o'clock the antenna was hanging between the two masts again and O'Callahan began tuning the transmitter. The first kick of power from the transmitter resulted in the breaking down of an insulator. There wasn't any replacement on board.

It wasn't possible to make a warm meal on board, because the oven had broken down also. Their diner: corned beef from tins. At Saturday a gale was testing the ship and it's crew. The question was: sailing back into harbour or stay? They decided to stay, to test the condition of the ship. There wasn't any ballast in the ship yet, so it was "dancing" on the waves in a terrible way. Everybody was on the bridge, most of them seasick. On Sunday the weather improved slowly.

It was another week of hard work, before the first music was broadcasted on November 21. The signal was quite well audible in Auckland, but further into the mainland nothing could be heard. So it was decided to sail to Great Barrier Island to install the \$ 1000 mast.

On December 1 1966 the first jingle sounded with a very powerful signal in Auckland. "Radio Hauraki, the home of the good guys". The signal was beaming further into the land now and the first four days of broadcasting brought 15.000 letters. The sound of Hauraki, fresh, young and completed with excellent music made the station an immediate hit with the audience.

December 4 the party was over already. Another storm and there was the mast...: gone!

The History of Radio Hauraki was written by Hans Knot.
Translation: Chris Latiers.

As a result they had to steam back to Great Barrier Island. On December 6 the ship sailed back to its anchorage with a brandnew 25 meter high mast. This resulted in a weaker signal. The transmissions had started officially with a short retrospective of the station's history and Hauraki was on it's way.

At the end of January 1967 Coca Cola gave a financial injection to the stations. The signing of an attractive contract silenced most creditors. In February the antenna mast was extended, so the signal improved. As a result many big national advertisers joined in the first part of the year. In the first six months of 1967 Hauraki made a net profit of \$ 16,000. In the meantime 58 people worked for the station and a new, third, studio was equipped.

The success of the station with the listeners was partly a result of playing the newest English and American hits at a very early stage. These records were brought in by a.o. workers for the New Zealand airline company. NZBC didn't have these contacts and saw their listening figures drop down dramatically.

The establishment of the "1480 Fanclub" brought in 20,000 members very soon, who all payed \$ 1. The station became a very welcome guest on the beaches, where surfing games were organised. At sea, the TIRI was responsible for one third off all running costs, because of the expensive way of supplying, even with a hydroplane. Bill Gibbs, a fisherman from Tryphuna, should arrange supplies with help of a fast motor-boat, called the Marauder. This man appeared to be of great value for the organization in the years to come, especially during emergency-situations.

Engineers on board the ship were responsible for the news broadcasts and the changing of the 30 -minutes programme-tapes. O'Callahan was responsible for the transmitter which failed quite often. The officially announced frequency was 1480 kHz, but often it happened they drifted some kHz. This resulted in a warning from the Post Office and a request to sort this problem out. Remarkable was the fact a certain record, Sunshine Superman by Donovan, caused a lot of problems. It happened several time the transmitter went off the air suddenly during the intro of this song...

Gradually live programming was introduced.

The boatman's task was divided between O'Callahan and Nobby Coxhead. It was a problem to keep the personnes, because a lot of people didn't believe their eyes when they saw the TIRI for the first time and often the left the ship with the very next tender.

The main supplying was done with the Rakiri from Great Barrier. When everything was better organised the TIRI visited Whangapurapara harbour for the great supply. This happened without leaving the airwaves...!

Of course this couldn't pass on undetected. December 1967 an inspector from the Post Office came from Auckland, taking a camera with him to prove this breach. In the meantime Lloyd Griffiths had become the boatsman, but the trips to Great

Barrier went on. They surely didn't think about doing this stunt at night, because the Hauraki transmitter would interfere with the television-reception on the island. Nevertheless sympathy for Hauraki was big among the inhabitants. This popularity was partly a result of the fact Hauraki engineers helped the islanders in a lot of ways, like repairing radio and television sets. As a result a warningsystem had been developed. It became possible to know very fast if people from the Post Office were near the harbour. If so, they left the Great Barrier immediately.

January 28 Lloyd decided to leave the anchorage to join the search of a missed seaman, who had fallen from the coaster Harrapouri. That same evening at 6 o'clock a very dangerous situation grew.

Darknaess fell early and a South Westerly gale was developing. Moreover the TIRI engine some times fell silent. The search hadn't been successful.

In the engineroom Griffiths was doing all his best to keep the engine working. But loss of power resulted in drifting of the Hauraki.

At 11 o'clock that night a shock went through the ship. They ran aground on the rocky Great Barrier coast. Paul Lineham, newsreader and deejay on board, interrupted taped programmes and sent out a SOS-call. This was done, because they could only receive 2182 kHz, not able to broadcast on that frequency. A very extended report on the happenings followed.

The engine went on and off, the ship ran on and again off the rocks, which was repeated endlessly. All this could be heard in the final transmission from the TIRI.

The lightning of the ship had fallen down in the meantime and candles were burning in the studio. Then came the moment the boatsman blew the horn, which meant they had to abandon the ship. On land the telefonelines with Auckland police and radio were blocked by the many calls from listeners.

Bill Gibbs, from the Marauder sailed to the TIRI with his strong boat. The crew of the TIRI was wearing lifejackets and stand on the deck of the ship.

A lifeline had been shot from the beach meanwhile, so they intended to leave the ship. Next morning Griffith went on board with a walky talky and reported to Lowe, who was on the beach, that the TIRI made water quite quickly.

The navy-vessel Inverrel" succeeded in getting the TIRI afloat and slept it to Auckland.

When they arrived in Auckland all equipment was removed immediately from the ship because they expected a sudden sinking. Moreover inspection of the ship proved it to be "total loss". So, for the TIRI it was all over and out...

Radio Marabu International will be transmit a special long distance test transmission on Sunday June the 11th from 0000 up to 0100 UTC on 15710 kHz.



* THE VOICE OF EUROPE is an Italian station which started broadcasting on 7557 kHz earlier this year. Not too long ago the station moved to 7534 kHz followed by a second move to 7538 kHz. Signal-strength in W-Europe is very good although the modulation quality is sometimes of a bad standard. Mostly non-stop mx can be heard interspersed with (mostly) female ID's. It seems the station is broadcasting from a location between Venice and the Yugoslavian border with a power of 1 kW. Less power seems unlikely when looking at the signal-strength in 'our' areas. Address: P.O.Box 26, Pordenone, Italy.

* THE IRISH FREE RADIO SCENE. The following info was sent to us by Ian Bigger. Thanks Ian! The following Irish FREE radio stations are still on the air:

- 1) Radio Dublin 'Love Songs 101' on 101.2 FM stereo & 1188 kHz AM 24 hours a day 7 days a week.
- 2) Radio Star Country, County Monaghan, 981 kHz AM, 24 hours daily.
- 3) Radio North, Redcastle, County Donegal, 97.7 FM & 98.7 FM as well as 846 kHz AM. Broadcasts between 08.00- 01.00 H daily.
- 4) North Atlantic Radio, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal, 98.2 FM & 1125 AM 24 hours daily.
- 5) Riverside 101, Bridgend, Co. Donegal, 100.1 & 101 FM, 24 hours daily.
- 6) Gospel 98, Shroove, Co. Donegal, 97.7 FM 15.00- 17.30 daily, relays Radio North at other times.
- 7) WABC FM, Greencastle, Co. Donegal, 98.2 & 100.8 FM & 101.7 FM, 24 hours daily.

There are also various weekend stations like Hilltop Radio (Co. Donegal), Heartbeat 101 FM (Mullingar, Westmeath), Marconi 101 (Co. Longford), Premier 212 (Dublin) on 1413 AM & 103.5 FM. So as you can see Pirate Radio lives on in Ireland !!

* So now and then we are informed by Hans Knot about the whereabouts of some of the former OFFSHORE RADIO PERSONALITIES. Remember Keith Skues? He used to work for Big 'L' & Caroline and nowadays he is programme controller at Classic Gold, a station being part of the Yorkshire Radio Network. Former Caroline jock Nick Richards is to be heard on Essex Radio every Sat night. Max Buchanan intended to go back to the red ship on the Northsea but accepted an offer from Contact 94. By the way: Max replaces Alex Lee (also ex-Caroline) who left for Ireland. Andy Jackson who was aboard the Ross some weeks after the raid is now on KNBC, the station of well-known ex-on air personality Jay Jackson alias Chrispian St. John alias Howard Rose. KNBC is a low-powered community station (or is Howard cretly using a power amplifier to pep up 'his' signal ?) in the Northampton area. Many people were disappointed about Caroline's return in Aug. '83 but looking back at the first deejay crew aboard the Ross I'm thinking back nostalgically...One of the crewmembers was Dixie Peach who presented the evening shift in those days. He left 963 and went to the Beeb (radio 1) followed by a number of ILR stations. Nowadays he is consultant for WKN in London. For how long remains a question which can't be answered...!! Remember Dennis Jason ? He made a short spell on Caroline and was also on the MV Communicator. Nowadays he's running his own discotheque with Regate as base. James Ross who worked on Caroline in the 70's & 80's can be seen and heard on Sky News nowadays, using his real name Kevin O'Shea. Chris Kennedy is now working in Ireland for Bray Local Broadcasting.

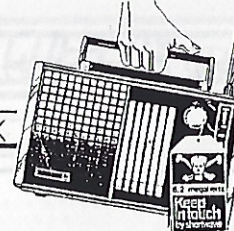
* **WORLD ADVENTIST RADIO** is starting up 3 new transmitters from Italian soil. Target area is the Soviet Union, the Middle East and North-Africa. Two high-powered txs will be installed in Southern Italy while a 250 kW SW outlet will be transmitting from the Northern part of Italy. The MW outlets have a power of 100 kW (Freewave).

* **WHAT ABOUT KASEM'S TOP 40 ?** It is more than a year ago that star deejay Casey Kasem left the ABC Radio Network and joined rival syndicator Westwood One where he started to present a weekly Top 40 Countdown. Not much seems to have changed since Casey's presentation is very much the same. Never change a winning team. Since he started presenting a Countdown back in 1963, Casey's style of presentation has undergone many changes. To meet the needs of today's production standards a brandnew jingle-package was produced. A few persons were contracted to take care of the fact Casey is reading out the correct info. Regularly - as a fixed item- info units are read out as part of the Top 40 and Casey's reputation may not be damaged by giving wrong info to the listening audience! Alone in the US some 450 stations broadcast the weekly 'Casey's Top 40' !! Westwood One is delighted about the diversity of the listening audience tuning their way to Casey's Top 40. It's not only because of the quality of the show but also because of the unique voice of Casey. A new item, introduced last April, is called 'Casey's Biggest Hits'. This item lasts for about 5 minutes and contains an ex-number one hit from the 80's. When Casey started presenting the Top 40 for Westwood One in Jan. 1989, it took sometimes 12 hours to record the 2 hour show. In the mean time the production team & technical staff have got used to Casey and currently between 3 and 6 hours are needed to fulfil the recording job (Freewave).

* **RADIO CITY** from Liverpool now uses its 1548 AM outlet for different pxs. In the past 1548 was in parallel to the FM output but from now onwards 1548 is called 'City Talks' indicating in a clear way that the station concentrates on speech rather than mx on AM.

* The legal **BELGIAN INDEPENDENT** (free) **RADIO STATIONS** can only continue their activities when their licence is extended by the government. This happens once a few years. Recently 378 were permitted to continue, 24 less than a few years ago. From these 378, 273 are allowed to operate a 24 hour schedule 7 days a week using their own frequency. 105 station must share frequency. A total of 514 stations applied for a licence via the Department of Culture, the responsible body deciding who's getting a licence. The stations who didn't get a licence where too late with their application or where refused because the council of not public radio-stations gave a negative advice about them. The standard of several Belgian stations leaves much to be desired, that's a fact !!! (FRW & RGL)

* **GARY KING JOINS BEEB.** Atlantic 252 Breakfast deejay has joined BBC Radio 1. Gary presents a 6-8 PM show on Sat & Sun. Yes, the BBC also keeps an eye on rival stations... Dusty Rhodes replaced Gary in the Atlantic 252 team. Gary started his career on Top Shop Radio and via Luxembourg and Chiltern Radio he ended up on Atlantic 252. His contracts with the BBC lasts for 6 months. (Sounds-about Atlanta Radio).



S.W. survey

We will be covering the period April 8th- May 6th as far as the loggings are concerned. Apart from that, quite some interesting news items. During the past period the scene was quite calm, almost fallen asleep.... A relatively low number of different hobby pirates was to be heard. Isn't it time for some more eventful Sundays instead of falling asleep behind your communications receiver because of low activity and the sometimes boring programming? Short Wave used to be magic but most of this magic has disappeared, unfortunately !!

SUNDAY APRIL 8th

Frequency	Time	Name of the station	Overall Merit	Remarks
			U.K.	Cont.
6224	11.26	Radio Pamela	0=5	0=3/4
6230	09.03	Jolly Roger Radio	0=5	----- 50W of power
6273	12.33	Northern Ireland SW Relay	0=3	----- 200W of power
6290	09.54	East Coast Comm.	0=5	----- Scheduled trm
6300	10.26	Radio Orion	0=5	0=3
6320	08.27	Jolly Roger Radio	0=2	-----
6320	09.50	Radio Waves Int.	0=2	0=2/3 Not on 7440
6820	11.22	Ozone Radio	0=5	-----

FRIDAY APRIL 13th

6240	10.09	PFBS	-----	0=4	Simon H. & P.A.
6310	09.33	Radio Karibu	-----	0=3/4	
6300	10.20	Radio Orion	0=5	0=3	

SATURDAY APRIL 14th

6240	22.12	Passion Radio	-----	0=2	Much fading
6224	00.00	Radio Pamela	0=3/4	0=3	
6308	19.00	Radio Confusion	0=3/4	-----	
6298	00.00	Radio Confusion	-----	0=2/3	Long skip!
6319	00.00	Radio Stella	0=3/4	0=2/3	

SUNDAY APRIL 15th (Easter Sun)

6205	10.00	Radio Freedom Int.	0=4	0=3	Nulled out by Orang Utan
6206	08.21	Radio Orang Utan	0=3/4	0=4/5	Mostly oldies.
6224	12.50	Radio Pamela	0=4	0=3/4	With Pirate A.
6229	10.00	Jolly Roger Radio	0=4	-----	
6290	13.52	Weekend Music Radio	0=2/3	-----	Weak in the UK
6299	11.14	Radio Orion	0=4	0=3	
6320	10.07	World Comm. Service	0=2/3	0=3	(=R. Waves)
6820	11.18	Ozone Radio	0=3/4	-----	
7430	10.20	Radio Charlene	-----	0=3	Via relay

SUNDAY APRIL 16th (Easter Mon)

6229	10.03	Jolly Roger Radio	0=4	-----	
6308	11.45	Radio Confusion	0=3/4	-----	4 hour trm
6320	09.46	World Comm. Service	0=2/3	0=3	
7430	10.31	Radio Charlene	0=3/4	0=3/4	

SUNDAY APRIL 22nd

Frequency	Time	Name of the station	Overall	Merit	Remarks
			U.K.	Cont.	
6220	10.24	Radio Gemini	0=5	0=3/4	Good mod, female deejay
6230	08.04	Jolly Roger Radio	0=5	-----	50W of power
6230	13.06	Radio Waves Int.	0=4!	0=3	
6232	08.56	Britain Radio Int.	0=3	0=3	Scheduled trm.
6273	08.31	NISWR	0=4	-----	
6290	09.22	East Coast Comm.	0=4/5	0=3/4	Scheduled trm
6300	10.54	Radio Orion	0=5	0=3	
6320	10.17	Jolly Roger Radio	-----	0=3	Weak but clear
6820	10.38	Ozone Radio	0=5	-----	
6850	08.00	Radio Virginia	0=4	0=2	Via IRRS tx ?
7307	09.20	FRS-Holland	0=3/4	0=4	Return on SW
7307	11.55	KBC Radio	0=3	0=3/4	Started right after FRSH's close down !

SUNDAY APRIL 29th

6200	09.48	Unid	-----	0=3/4	Non-stop music
6200	10.01	Freesound Int.	0=5	-----	
6205	00.35	Radio Freedom Int.	0=4	0=3	Nightly test
6224	00.15	Radio Pamela	0=4	0=3/4	Extra trm
6224	09.43	Radio Pamela	0=5	0=3	
6238	10.02	Unid	-----	0=2	Weak, German st.
6240	08.25	Radio California	-----	0=3	
6273	09.40	NISWRS	0=3	-----	Interfering with WFRL on 6275 !
6275	08.56	WFRL	0=2	0=3	See newssection
6300	10.59	Radio Orion	0=5	0=3	
6320	00.57	Radio Stella	-----	0=3	
6820	11.13	Ozone Radio	0=3	-----	Low mod level
7308	10.20	Voice of the Neth.	0=4	0=4/5	See news
7485	09.00	Radio Brigitte	-----	0=3	
7490	08.34	Radio Atlantis	-----	0=3	German station

SUNDAY MAY 6th

6205	08.00	Radio Freedom Int.	0=5	0=3	Scheduled trm
6230	08.11	Radio Robell	0=4	-----	Not sure about spelling name !
6240	09.32	Radio Northlight	-----	0=4	ID's in English
6273	10.01	NISWRS	0=4	-----	
6280	10.49	Atlanta Radio	0=5	0=4	See news
6290	09.53	East Coast Comm.	0=5	0=3	
6300	10.49	Radio Orion	0=5	0=3	Mod is muffled
6320	08.38	WABC	0=3	-----	Via...??
6320	00.06	Radio Stella	-----	0=2	
6820	11.05	Ozone Radio	0=4	-----	Mod not 100%

F.R.S. SALES PRODUCTIONS.....
A WIDE SELECTION OF RADIO-TAPES
FROM AROUND THE WORLD !

MONDAY MAY 7th

6232	09.02	Britain Radio Int.	0=5	-----	
6275	11.23	Total Control Radio	0=3	-----	RF feedback
6290	09.40	Radio Confusion	0=5	-----	
6300	10.59	Radio Orion	0=5	-----	

* These loggings came about with the help of Stuart Dobson in the UK, Norbert Scheel in Berlin, Chris Latiers in Den Bosch, The Netherlands and the FRS monitoring service (what a name!!).
* All times mentioned in UTC/GMT.
* We do NOT pretend to have been publishing all loggings!
* When reading ----- in the Overall Merit column, it doesn't mean a station was too weak to be received. In most cases the logger didn't hear that particular station because not switching to the station's frequency.
* We are planning to compile standard logging sheets which will be sent to all regular contributors of this very column. We are still looking for at least one West-German contributor living in the western part of W-Germany. There are hundreds of W-German DX-ers. Not one willing to help us with loggings ??? Would be a shame....

Before starting the newssection something about the conditions. Especially during the Easter weekend the conditions were rather poor. Most of the other Sundays, conditions were fair/good. The number of stations during the Easter weekend was very disappointing comparing it with former years.

* ATLANTA RADIO was to be heard Sun May 6th on 6280. The success of the previous broadcast (March 11th) when Atlanta was on two channels- 6286 & 7450- made Mark Stafford decide to put out a new broadcast less than 2 months after the previous one. The March broadcast produced some 40 letters from all over Western Europe. Speaking in terms of 1990 a fine result! Sun May 6th Atlanta was on only one frequency being 6280. Signal-strength of the 25W tx was excellent, so was the modulation quality! The broadcast lasted for almost three hours with one new deejay being noted. The usual pxs were being noted with lots of radio news and the well-known great selection of classic rock. Although Atlanta is fairly regular these days, the station will close down later this year because of the new UK Broadcasting Bill. Coming back to what was reported in the previous 'FRS Goes DX' mag: indeed Atlanta Radio is planning to carry out a number of nightly broadcasts in the 48 mb but when these tests will be done is not known at this moment. The address: (3).

* At the moment we went to the printer with the March/April edition, a brandnew info-sheet was received from RADIO GALAXY. In that particular sheet a lot of attention is being paid to the annoying jamming story which happened Sun March 11th when Galaxy was on. Similar to what we did last issue we will be publishing extracts of this info-sheet. Remember: the things we publish are comments from Radio Galaxy and are translated from German into English. The info-sheet was first published in April, a few weeks after Galaxy's broadcast.

Radio Galaxy

THE ULTIMATE ATTACK ON YOUR RECEIVER

P.O. Box 22 03 42
D-5600 Wuppertal 22
West Germany

The facts.

March 11th Radio Galaxy carried out its 4th broadcast in the history of the station. The evening before the day of transmission the transmitter developed a fault in the power supply section. The tx engineer wasn't at the location when this happened and thus Galaxy was forced to transmit with 40W of power instead of 1 kW. Much less power but more than enough to provide good reception provided conditions would be favourable. A resolute jamming action made it almost impossible for most listeners in Galaxy's target area, to hear the station in satisfactory reception quality. Even a frequency change from 6225 to 6200 didn't put it right. A return to 6225 was followed by immediate jamming which continued till a few minutes after Galaxy's close down. The following facts in connection with the jamming story are remarkable:

- * the carrier which jammed Galaxy's signal was already on 6225 a few minutes before Galaxy signed on.
- * Looking at the specific technical facts, the conclusion must be drawn that the jamming action was not carried out from any official station (the station which was jamming drifted; this can't be expected from an official station etc.).
- * This conclusion is reinforced by the results of the investigations carried out by the Galaxy people indicating that the jammer was located in Saarland (an area in the western part of W-Germany).
- * The jamming action was particularly aimed at the speech as well as the commercials (aired on top of the 4 hour).
- * It's more than likely that not only a jammer but also a monitor station took part in this action. Obviously they must have been telephoning with each other.
- * Quite confusing and strange is the fact that the jammers on 6200 and 6225 were different ones!

Something which never happened in the history of SW free radio did happen Sunday March 11th: a pirate station was jamming a 'rival' on purpose.

Galaxy was set up to provide SW listeners and DX-ers with a temporary alternative radioservice with regard to the official stations in W-Germany. Not a station for so-called qsl hunters. Important was that even on simple radiotransistors sufficient reception would be possible. Some of the talented deejays from the pirate scene would have the chance to develop. Moreover it was Galaxy's purpose to activate and provoke (in a positive way) the W-German scene: in the 70's the German SW scene was much more professional and attracted a large number of listeners every Sunday. It seems that a number of Galaxy's fellow pirates haven't understood the intention of the Galaxy broadcasts so far. Radio Galaxy's hope was that some of the stations would improve their programme standard making it more interesting for the listeners. This did not happen. Almost 100% of the Galaxy listeners are very enthusiast about the trms so far while at the same moment a number of pirate OP's wish Galaxy to hell. The latter seems to be strange knowing that Galaxy only broadcasts once or twice a year. Two fellow pirates from W-Germany are mentioned in the info-sheet: Radio Rainbow Germany (raided March 18th) and Süd-West Radio. RRG carried out a few trms on 6225 under the name Galaxy, making use of original Galaxy jingles and playing a type of music which would never be broadcasted by the Galaxy crew.

RRG has a friendly relationship to Süd-West Radio and that makes the Galaxy crew think that SWR could be the station which was the jammer. But there are more facts according to the info-sheet: there only one powerful and vfo-controlled tx in Saarland and that unit belongs to SWR (the jammer was a powerful station).

Galaxy wonders whether a co-operation between the W-German SW stations is still be possible and: which part could Galaxy play when there is such co-operation? For the rest the info-sheet takes up on questions and remarks from the Galaxy audience.

Why did we publish this subject in full extension you may ask.

1) the jamming story is a rather unique one in SW free radio land and the theories brought forward by the Galaxy crew are so interesting that we found it more than worth while to publish in this column.

2) Radio Galaxy truly is a good station and we think the SW scene cries out for good, entertaining stations. It is a pity their March broadcast was jammed and thus the listening pleasure of many, many SW listeners and DX-ers was spoilt.

Whether it was really SWR jamming Galaxy's 6225 signal remains a question. But it is a fact that such jamming action can never be justified regardless of who the jammer was.

When the next Galaxy broadcast will take place is unknown. It is imaginable this will be within a rather limited period because of the unsuccessful March 11th broadcast.

- * **WONDERFUL FREE RADIO LONDON** returned to the airwaves with its very first 5th Sun broadcast Sun April 29th. The regular 1st & 2nd Sun schedule has been cancelled since February. April 29th was a special day for the station since the 4th birthday was celebrated. Congratulations! Regular trms lasted for 4 hours but WFRL commenced trms already a few hours earlier. Two channels were used: 6275 and 15729 kHz. It was annoying for the WFRL people to know that The N-Ireland SW Relay Service switched on their tx on 6273, much too close to WFRL's 6275 outlet. The result was ofcourse mutual interference, something which could have been avoided when the NISWRS people had been checking the band before signing on. WFRL pxs included American radio tapes, Keith Archer, Andy Walker Tender Trip and the WFRL Story tracing the station's 4 years on air in SW free radio land. A nice idea was the fact the free radio news headlines were read out every hour during the broadcast. The next WFRL 5th Sun trm will be in June. Address: (3).

WONDERFUL FREE RADIO LONDON

W.F.R.L.



Worldwide

Thank you for
listening to the
world's Biggest
S.W. Pirate
Radio Station.

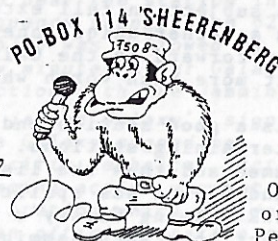
* **RADIO ORANG UTANG** from The Netherlands was on air April 15th- Easter Sun- with the usual powerful signal. Eversince the station started up SW trms, 6205 has been used as a fixed frequency. And it happens quite often that Orang Utan can be heard on a 1st or 3rd Sunday thus interfering with Radio Freedom Int.

10 YEARS
International pirate station since 1977

ORANG UTAN

QSL FOR :

NAME G. Canu
RECEIVED ON 23 July 89
TIME 7.56 UTC
FREQUENCY 6205 kHz
SINPO 2433.2



THE MONKEY OF THE NETHERLANDS
ON MW WITH 200 W

away from 6205 on a 1st and 3rd Sun. It's at least worth trying!! Orang Utan's address can be found on the qsl.

* **RADIO NORTHLIGHT INT.** from W-Germany is using a new address. The OP tells us there were problems with the old address and the station was forced to look for a new one which has been found in the mean time: P.O.Box 19074, 3501 DB Utrecht in The Netherlands. So **FORGET** the former Kiel address! Currently two txs are in use by RNI: main rig is a (Ham) Icom-725 tx with a power of 40W. The other rig is a 20W crystal-controlled valve tx. The station has aerials for trms in the 48, 41, 19 & 11 metre band. The station transmits on an irregular basis and intends to commence medium wave trms next Summer provided a MW PA-unit can be acquired which should be connected with the Ham rig.

* Who remembers **RADIO INDIGO** from The Netherlands ?? The station made it's last trm in September of 1988. That same year trms with an own tx were planned but location problems kept the station from doing so. In the mean time the tx unit has been sold. In the near future Indigo can be heard one more time via a relay station. Probably this will be the last time or perhaps the start of a new Indigo, who knows !! More info can be obtained by writing to the station's mailing address which is (4).

* **THE PIRATE FREAKS BROADCASTING SERVICE** sent us their Jan.1990 info sheet along with some additional info. PFBS has been rather active over the past few months with trms in the 48, 41 and 19 mb. The latter trms have resulted in a number of reports from the USA. It seems that especially during Summer the 19 mb is very suitable for test broadcasts directed to the USA (in contrast with 48 mb trms which are only successful in the Dec.-Febr. period). According to PFBS' OP, Pirate Andy, PFBS is only running a power of 10W in the 19 mb! So far reports from the USA & Canada have been received. Plans are to increase power in the 19 mb to enable US DX-ers to receive the station in better quality. PFBS is

s.w. news

hoping to reach the Australian continent and/or New Zealand within the not too distant future. Quite regular PFBs is observed within the 48 mb with nighttime trms. The station is planning a series of nighttime broadcasts in the 48 mb range for the coming Summer. According to PFBs' info-sheet the station possesses the following transmitting equipment: a 28W mobile SW rig which can run on 12V (EL84 & 807). The main SW rig is a 50W unit, not suitable for mobile use (two 807's and an EL84). The 10W 19mb SW rig is not for mobile use and runs on 220 AC with an EL84 and an 807. Address: (4).

* **RADIO WAVES INT.** is currently the one and only French SW station being active. The former Radio Luce tx is so now and then used on 11400 kHz (!) but NOT in parallel with the trms on 6320 or 7440. 7440 was left for some weeks but in the mean time the station returned on 7440 in favour of 6320. reception on 7440 is better in compare with 6320, no doubt about that! So far no 11400 trms have been observed. So now and then Radio Luce is relayed by RWI but not under the name 'Luce' but under a new name: Spectrum Radio. April 22nd **RADIO ANDARINE** was relayed for one hour by RWI on 6320. Pxs were in French with English ID's. Address is (4). RWI's address is Box 130, 92504 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex in France. Over the Easter weekend RWI operated under a different name: World Communication Service.

* **RADIO PAMELA** carried out an impressive series of trms over the past 6 weeks or so. 6224 seems to be the station's fixed channels. Tx power is something in the region of 90W, more than enough to provide solid reception in the UK and on the continent. In addition to the Sun morning broadcasts, a number of evening/nighttime trms have been carried out on April 7th, 14th & 28th. Pirate Andy of PFBs fame was noted few times as a deejay on Pamela. Other presenters are DJ Rob (seems a well-known name to me) and Steve Most who's the station OP. Address: 131 Napier Rd, Gillingham, Kent ME7 4HH in England.

* Talking about Pamela, **RADIO TINA** seems to be Pamela's sister-station using 50W of power. The station only uses an indoor antenna due to site problems having a negative influence on the station's output. Sun April 22nd Tina was observed with a 4 hour broadcast between 08.00- 12.00 GMT on 6210 kHz. Only 3 letters were received for that broadcast. Tina's address is the same as Pamela's.

* **THE VOICE OF THE NETHERLANDS** could be heard on the somewhat unusual frequency of 7310 kHz Sun April 29th. Due to the fact Radio Atlantis from W-Germany was on 7490 that day the VOTN OP couldn't do anything else but switching to another frequency. Certainly 7310 isn't a bad choice at all!! A very powerful signal was to be heard with a fine mod quality. Following the raid of Radio London March 11th, the VOTN has been rather inactive. Not to wonder knowing one of the RCD men (investigation official) mentioned the name of the VOTN at the house of Radio London, just after the actual raid. Also Rainbow's name was mentioned and RRG was indeed raided one week later ! Address VOTN: P.O.Box 669, 7900 AR Hoo-geveen in The Netherlands.

* **TOTAL CONTROL RADIO** from the UK returned on the bands with an improved signal Sun April 1st. Frequency was 6275 kHz. It seems TCR used to use an indoor aerial but nowadays an outdoor antenna is in use giving better reception ofcourse. TCR can be contacted via the address of RWI.

s.w. news

**BRITAIN
RADIO
48 METRE BAND
S.W.
SUNDAY
MORNINGS
INTERNATIONAL**

* **BRITAIN RADIO INT.** was only heard once in April: on the 22nd with the usual 4th Sun format. Reason for cancelling the 2nd Sun schedule on the 8th were personal reasons. Remember June will be a very special and important month in the station's history: the celebration of BRI's 10th anniversary. Only few stations reach such an age in SW free radio land nowadays. And that is a truism !! Unfortunately we didn't receive the info we were hoping for. So the celebration will be a complete surprise to you. As far as we know the special celebration pxs will last for six hours!! Many BRI presenters of the past will be participating in the show. Hopefully BRI will be able to put out a clear and strong signal for both the UK and the continent so that many DX-ers are able to enjoy these special programmes !! BRI can be contacted via 32 Victoria Rd, Salisbury, Wiltshire in the UK or via (4). We wish the BRI already good luck as far as the preparation of that day's broadcast is concerned !

* **RADIO EAST COAST COMMERCIAL** was one of the stations putting some fun on the air April 1st. The station claimed to be broadcasting in STEREO.... More April trms took place on the 8th and 22nd plus an additional test on Sat evening April 28th early in the evening. Signal strength remains very stable with most of the time solid reception on the continent and very good reception in the UK. Address is (3).

* **WEEKEND MUSIC RADIO** spread the rumour that the station would be closing down for good. This happened on April Fools Day and as you may understand it was nothing but a joke. Several hoax reasons were mentioned for ceasing trms but all were untrue. WMR hopes to recommence broadcasts on 15 MHz provided conditions are favourable. Last year WMR put out a high number of 15 MHz trms with very good results across the Atlantic. Address: 42 Arran Close, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge CB1 4JH in England.

* **FALCON RADIO** was very inactive in April. April 1st back to back mx was noted on 6870 with a good signal in the UK. Perhaps the staff is busy in constructing a new tx since there were rumours that the station should instal a brandnew 200W tx within not too long Address: see RWI & Total Control Radio.

* **RADIO GEMINI** made one their rare trms Sun April. Frequency was 6220 kHz, not very often being used by the station. A female voice was heard during part of the broadcast. A good signal was noted on the continent as well as in the UK. Address: 32 Puller Rd, Boxmore, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP1 1QN in England.

* **PASSION RADIO** was to be heard in April with a few evening trms and nighttime trms. For instance on the 14th & 21st the staion was active. Frequencies used by Passion were 6230 & 6240 with on the latter one a strongish signal! This was on the 21st when the station also had a telephone line available for its listeners. No doubt a + 100W tx was used on that occasion judging the quality of the signal. The address is (4).

Within the heaving 400 square mile borders of the Greater London area live 9.5 million people, of all races, colours, creeds and interests. The varied cultural and entertainment needs of this multicultural conglomeration has, until recently, been met by four national networks and a number of regional stations based either on towns or counties, aimed at a mainly middle class audience. Because of restrictive agreements imposed by unions and record company cartels, who were still living in the Dark Ages, the amount of music broadcast has been limited, and has meant that UK music radio has padded out its music time in two ways. One is to use non-agreement music and records (hence the meteoric rise of all those Stock, Aitkin and Waterman acts) and secondly to use the maximum amount of talk between tracks, disguised to sound like anything other than padding. One specific example, from a year or two back, had Capital Radio broadcasting only 32 minutes of music in the prime time 17.00-18.00 evening drive time slot. The rest was taken up with commercials, news, weather, road, rail, air and even ferry reports, forthcoming attractions, competitions and general chat. Things have improved somewhat since that time. Satisfied with the audience they had, they ignored the growing demands from ethnic minorities for their own programmes, or shunted their services into the 'ghetto' hours of the early morning, or Sunday evening. It took until 1989 to see the opening of truly local stations dedicated to minority interests. This was despite the efforts of BBC R London which had finally successfully managed to carve out a sizeable audience for itself in the mid 80's, when it turned over most of its daytime output to black music from the hodgepodge of mixed output it had before. It also managed to extend its night time activity from the 8pm curfew imposed on it, until after midnight, with a series of imaginative and creative co-production deals, which brought live and recorded black music to the airwaves in quantities not heard before. Introduced, on FM only, in 1969, it had been hampered with a remit to cater to all the minorities not catered for by the national networks, and had succeeded in pleasing very few. However, as the popularity of R London grew with its new format, so the Powers-That-Be became nervous of its success and decided that the then current music policy was contrary to the original remit and pulled the plug on it. The BEEB decided that concentrating on black music by BBC R London was contrary to the interests of Londoners, and so in 1988, they threw out the increasingly popular black music. There then followed a criminal orgy of destruction as all traces of the old station were eliminated in some '1984' burning of all the many historic tapes of interviews and live sessions and concerts of the previous twenty years. To replace it, a daytime AOR based format, with a few hours in the evening left over for black music devotees, was introduced in 1988. This arguably gave the pirates the biggest boost they had got for many a year. While a small hardcore segment of the black population argued that BBC Big L did not go far enough with its black music programming, the vast majority were happy with its mix of both black music, and daily black community programmes. But, with no legal alternative, the black population, who had by now grown used to listening to the type of music they wanted, began to increasingly to turn to the pirate stations. These were now turning up in increasing numbers, with good London wide signals, and policies which appealed to them, presented by personable young presenters with the same accents as they had. The result was that BBC Big L listening figures went down the toilet, although a recent survey has shown that they are now finally picking up again, despite a minimal promotion budget. Even with such popular and capable figures as Tommy Vance and Johnny Walker, the station has been under threat again just recently, and is even now, fighting for its very existence.

Despite the appearances of normality on the surface, deep in the bowels of some of the worst London ghettos an undercurrent of discontent was heating up. The underground radio services which began to gain popularity through the seventies and, especially the eighties, eventually brought about fundamental changes to the whole radio industry by the late 80's. The on set of these events had been caused by two widely separated events, both of which had been designed to stop illegal broadcasting, but had actually had the opposite effect and stimulated demand.

The first was 22 years ago when the infamous Marine etc., Broadcasting Offences Act had been passed and had successfully scuppered the majority of the Offshore Radio ships. This led directly to illegal pirating of the two Caroline ships the following spring. The knock on effect of this caused a recently landlocked young radio engineer to set up Radio Free London at Easter 1968 in a West London attic in a defiant gesture to cock a snoot at the increasingly po-faced authorities, and also strike a blow for freedom of the airwaves and commemorate the first Caroline ship coming on air four years previously. Despite it's nervous and tentative start it showed that short term broadcasts from pirate radio operators could be viable on land, without immediately bringing down the full para-military force of the authorities. The second was in 1984, when

But stations have been aimed at Spanish, Italian, Arabic, and Irish, listeners. There have been attempts to put on stations based around weekly entertainments listings - one reputedly backed by one of the two main London listings magazines, and an arts station. There have been anachist stations, as well as other overtly political propaganda stations, most notably when the newspaper industry was in flux a few years back. There have been stations appealing to CB breakers, and any number of stations for the whole spectrum of rock music, although currently the rock stations are mainly heavy metal, with one 'alternative rock' format. There have been rock and roll revival stations, as well as a sixties style ship borne style am rocker. There have been attempts at slicker IBA format stations, and one very good idea based on the fact that the average listener to music radio, only listens for about eighteen minutes at a stretch, put the current week's Top Forty with no chat between tracks except for the odd commercial, onto a CL20 cassette and ran it continuously until the next Top Forty came out. There have been various 'oldies' formats, with the current one being a nightly service, again based on a tape loop principle. There are also the ubiquitous black music stations, which come in all shapes and sizes. Many carry across the spectrum music from reggae, through soul and house to rap, but more and more the emphasis seems to be on streaming the same kind of music through out the transmission time. One recent very well organised weekend arrival streams virtually non-stop acid house music, while another 7 day is totally dedicated to the dance side of soul. Some are predominantly, but not totally, committed to reggae output. Yet others (usually the bigger operations, with pretensions towards putting out a community based service) try to emulate their big brothers on the legitimate IBA circuit, with phone-ins, and competitions.

Until recently as much as 35% of the fm band was technically illegal to listen to, as it was occupied by police, fire and ambulance emergency frequencies. Can you believe it? Only a totally incompetent bureaucracy could have dreamed up placing the emergency services on a broadcast band, and then pass a law forbidding the population to listen to those transmissions. But that is exactly what happened, and technically anyone who pushed the scan button on their receiver, and the scan stopped on an emergency frequency, was breaking the law. The placing of the emergency services on Band 2, was given as part of the reason why radio could not be expanded in the UK. While there are still a few emergency frequencies above 105 mhz still being used by the public utilities like the Gas Boards, and London Transport, the remaining emergency services were cleared off about a year ago. This will eventually open up the band to the truly local, and dedicated services, and give London a real choice of listening. In the meantime, the true entrepreneurs of the nineties have now jumped in and are occupying the empty bandwidth until the new legal services come up.

Several ex-Privateers have already attained legal status under the new laws which allow low power local community stations. One such organisation has successfully amalgamated three ex pirates to cater to three ethnic groups. Coming out of N London is WNK/LGR. WNK is Wicked, Neutral and Kicking, a general black urban station, while LGR (London Greek R) caters to the Greek-Cypriot group, generally domiciled in that area. A late joiner has been ACR - Asian Community Radio. They generally broadcast in three hour chunks on FM only. In W London is the AM Asian station Sunrise, which came out of the Sikh pirate SINA R. Due to start in the Summer of 1990 is KISS-fm a popular ex soul/dance pirate, which is being keenly anticipated by many people. From more legitimate sources have come a similar black orientated station for South London, while a multi-ethnic station is causing much controversy at the moment as the IBA (the current controlling body for all non-BBC radio and tv transmissions) have decreed that it will be broadcast on 558 khz!

In the mean time the DIT-RIS (known locally as The DIT Men) have been having a field day and clamping down harder and harder in recent months, this has seen a large withdrawal by a number of operators as the DIT has hit their operations day after day. This still does not deter them as the rewards in both financial and notoriety terms are sufficient to keep them going.

The impact of the London pirates on UK radio and the UK music scene is undoubted. While aimed at the young black population, the number of crossover listeners in the general population has undoubtedly seen the increase in black music in general. While reggae always seems to be on the edge of breaking through in a big way, the national record charts are now dominated by black acts in a way that has never been seen before. This is entirely down to the influence of the black stations with their non stop output of soul, rap, and dance music.

This year will see a further change in the broadcasting law, as the the new Broadcasting Act winds it's ever increasingly creaky way through the various stages of Parliament. While most discussion has been on the effects it may, or may not have on UK tv, tucked away in one of the smaller amendments is a

a late clause was added to the Broadcasting Bill going through Parliament to close a loophole which had been discovered and exploited by a young lawyer working for a South London station which had been operating openly for several years, in complete defiance of the lack of law to close them down.

This group in South London took a lead from Ronan O'Rahilly by calling themselves after one of the late John F Kennedy's family. They chose his wife and thus became R Jackie. R Jackie had started off in the late sixties as a Sunday morning enthusiasts station broadcasting from the marshes beside a disused south London gas works. They used a cheap cassette recorder, plugged into a transmitter, which together with the car batteries used to power it, were hidden in a pram, while the aerial was precariously tied to the upper branches of a nearby tree. Over the years they had grown in size and confidence, and by the early eighties had discovered the loop hole that they, and a number of others were to exploit to their own advantage, and enable them to operate openly 24 hours a day with more or less complete impunity. It was the discovery of this loophole that threatened to open up the floodgates, and let loose a flood tide of pirate radio activity, but it was actually the closing of the loophole in 1984 which caused London, five years later, to have anything up to 50 pirate stations operating at any one time.

Until 1984, pirate radio, with a few exceptions, was predominantly in the hands of, white enthusiast operators, and with a few exceptions had not reached the Privateer status of a fully commercially viable operation. The change in the law had increased penalties, and had made it easier for equipment to be seized. Many of those operating, or working on stations, were basically law abiding and fearing the possibility of gaining long criminal records, (as opposed to long playing records), the predominantly white operators began to withdraw from the scene. So what had been a pop/rock and disco orientated scene, gradually became a reggae and soul scene, dominated by black entrepreneurs and black dj's from the club scene. It was not that black dj's feared the law any the less than their white predecessors, it is that being a dj in the black community carries a great deal prestige in street cred terms. There had also been a burgeoning black club scene, which had grown up out of the massive black mobile sound systems of the previous twenty years, from which the unpaid radio jocks could be drawn from. Some stations which had been white run gradually became black owned, but most of the old stations just dropped out, or became very intermittent in operation.

In 1984 there were probably 5 to 10 full time operators with maybe 15 to 20 intermittent broadcasters. By 1987, as many as 50 different stations could be heard on the fm band, with about 35/40 attempting some kind of 7 day operation. The vast expansion of black music radio came about through a growing demand from the black working class kids for music of their own. They are the second generation of immigrant parents of the fifties, their tastes are more in tune with the black inner city working class of the US, with whom they strongly identify, than their West Indian parentage or UK surroundings. The widening and growing spectrum of musical tastes, and the fact that the legit stations were not changing fast enough to cater to new and wider tastes, meant that there was a gaping hole in the market to supply a broad spectrum of black music. This was dramatically illustrated when a still unpublished audience survey by the IBA found that one popular mid-eighties soul pirate, Horizon R, could muster larger weekend audiences than the IBA's own Capital R, and over night actually had a greater audience than all the other stations put together! Horizon, was one of the few white run stations remaining, but it has since folded.

Over the last few years, with one or two minor exceptions, all the main contenders in the fight for survival have been black owned and run. They range from stations that can be heard over a large part of the south-east of England for 24 hours a day, to the small operations which come on for a few hours at a time and cover just a few streets. The seven dayers all take the stance of being community stations, and are fully commercial operations. Because of increasing activity by the government regulatory authorities (The Department of Trade & Industry's Radio Communications Division - Radio Investigation Service), all stations have been forced deeper and deeper underground. Even just a year ago it wasn't at all uncommon for many stations to operate quite openly from their studios. Now things are very different as mobile phones and Pager Companies have replaced direct studio lines, as a means of keeping in touch with the listening audience, and in an effort to keep studios secret from the DIT.

To give an idea of the ethnic spread that has been available to London listeners there have been stations appealing to the following audiences. At any one time there have been as many as 7/8 Greek Cypriot stations, and similar numbers of Asian stations. Significantly, however, no Greek or Asian stations have been heard since the introduction of legal stations for these groups in late 1989.

THE RADIO 270 STORY by Hans Knot. Part 7

POLITICS ONCE AGAIN

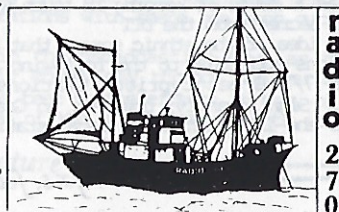
On 11 August once again political talks were broadcasted by the station, all three of them ending in a direct attack on the government measurements against the offshore stations. Mr. John Biggs-Davidson, conservative MP for Chigwell, said amongst other things that he was convinced that by large not all Labour supporters were served by the proposed bill: 'to deprive citizens form certain freedoms is not to be decided by one party only', he said, 'and the voice of freedom will disappear with the expelling of 270 from the airwaves.' Patrick Wall, MP for Haltemprice, was of the same opinion: 'It is a scandal that privately run commercial stations are forced to stop their broadcasts and it is even more inhumane that the government will start an alternative station (Radio One) to gratify the needs of the offshore stations listening audience. In all those 13 years that I am a Member of Parliament I haven't received as much post as these days in the last couple of months regarding this subject alone.'

CLOSEDOWN

In order to serve the needs of the listening audience to the last minute, it was decided that all deejays, including those on shore, would present the last hours live from on board the ship. In the early hours of 14 August those on land would set sail to the radioship of Radio 270. Sadly enough the weather was very rough at that time along the North-eastern coast of England. The storm, galeforce 8, hindered the tender and it had to seek shelter in Bridlington harbour. It was only late at night that the ship could sail at last. One of the deejays got an idea. Special farewell greetings would be recorded and dropped at the ship by a helicopter. One of the friends of this deejay had a flying-certificate and would be prepared to transport the tapes. The friend in question however was working for the Royal Air Force and at a quarter past nine that morning, much to the surprise of the crew, a helicopter appeared over the ship. A part of the parcels disappeared into the water, causing a message urging the crew not to mention the dropping over the air, wasn't received. So in the final hour the crew of the RAF helicopter of Leconfield base was thanked. Next day an investigation was started concerning the illegal 'training-flight' and even the English prime-minister asked for a report. In the final hour of Radio 270 all kinds of memories from the crew and the deejays were told and exactly 1 minute before the MOB became law Radio 270, after playing the National Anthem, was going off the air. The director of the station bid his farewell via a telegram he had sendd from his holiday resort in the warm south. At a quarter past one, the following night, a tender with deejays and technicians arrived at Bridlington harbour. Despite the nightly hour over 600 fans were waiting for the tender. The next afternoon, at half past three, the Ocean 7 set sail to the coast for the last time, going to Whitby harbour.

STRANGE ADVERTISEMENT

At 16 August in the Whitby Gazette and some other local papers, a strange advertisement could be read: We are without any doubt the only shipsbrokers to offer a radioship for sale. We have been summoned by some pirates (we work for everyone) to sell a usefull ship, named the Ocean 7. The ship is fully equipped with studio and a transmitter of 10 kW. There is also ample accomodation for crew and deejays aboard the Ocean 7. Intercom over the whole of the ship and anyone can listen to you in topquality via the transmitter. Salesprice 125.000 pounds, including a large record library



radio 270

clause that may well see the end of commerciallyviablepirate radio in the UK. This will bring in similar conditions and penalties to those that already apply to ship borne operations, and will make it illegal to advertize, supply or support in any way, an unlicensed radio station. This will effectively remove the life blood of advertizing from many of the big operations, and may well probably reduce operations to weekend amateurs and enthusiasts only. One of the reasons that so many dj's are willing to risk the current penalties, is that they are able to plug there own club appearances, and thus enhance their own earnings. If this benefit is removed from them, then there may well be only a few dedicated souls willing to risk the penalties. There has been an unholy alliance between stations, clubs, jocks, and record companies for years - the story of which will be revealed in a later edition of The Tales of Old London Town.

Cont. RADIO 270 STORY:

CAROLINE ATTEMPT

Offcourse there wasn't much interest in the ship, seen in the power of the MDA. Only in March 1968, when Caroline was deprived of both her radioships by Fa. Wijsmüller, part of the Caroline organisation, leaded by Philip Salomon, showed interest in the ship. Alas these plans were leaked at an early stage and therefore the authorities held a close watch on the ship, so it wasn't able to sail.

TRANSMITTERS SOLD

In 1970 the RCA transmitter of Radio 270 was used once again by an offshore station on the King David for the programmes of Capital Radio and later, in 1974, parts of the former 270 transmitter were used for the main transmitter of Radio Atlantis. Radio 270 can be regarded as a real, nice, honest and enthusiast local example of making radio via an offshore station in international waters.



RADIO 270's BROADCASTING STAFF

Vince 'Rusty' Allen	Roger King
John Aston	Andy Kirk
Mike Baron	Paul Kramer
Robin Best	Noel 'Neddy' Miller
Pete Bowman	Ed Moreno
Paul Burnett	Brendan Power
Alex Dee	Ross Randall
Bob Dewing	Roger Scott
Roger Gale	David Sinclair
Guy Hamilton	Bob Snidder
Albert Hart	Dennis Straney
Mike Hayes	Steve Taylor
Julian Hewitt	Leon Tipler
Alan Ives	Mark West
Roger Keene	Hal Yorke

RADIO 270 PROGRAMME SCHEDULE 1967

06.30	Paul Burnett Breakfast Show
09.00	Ladies Morning Mx, D. Sinclair
12.00	Lunchtime, Roger Scott
14.00	Misical Matinee, Brendan Power
16.00	Roger Scott Commuters Special (Sun Top 40 Show)
18.30	World Tomorrow
19.00	Paul Burnett 12 hours later
21.00	In the Power House, B. Rwer
00.00	The Midnight Hour
01.00	Close Down.

